

1 Define the term 'history'.

- History may be defined as a careful and systematic record of past event.

2 What is meant by source material in the context of history?

- Evidences on the basis of which historians draw their conclusions are called source material;

- They are two types- an archaeological sources material or literary sources material.

3 What do you understand by the Stone Age? - The Stone Age is the period when stone was the most widely used material for making simple tools.

4 How did domestication of animals benefit early man? - Animals such as goats, sheep and cow were domesticated by early man.

- Early man used their milk and meat as food, their skin is used as clothing and horns were used for making artefacts.

5 Name three major inventions or discoveries of human in the Stone Age. - During the Stone Age, man discovered fire. - He started domesticating animals and cultivation of crops. - He started making simple tools and invented wheel.

B. Answer the following questions.

1 Explain with examples the difference between archaeological and literary sources materials. - The remains, which include tools, weapons, articles of daily use, coins, buildings, writing on objects, except trap, form archaeological sources material. - All written records of the past are literally source material. Literary sources include all kinds of handwritten documents and inscriptions on rocks, pillars, copper plates, clay tablets, wall of temples, houses, tomb and so on. 2 What were the main achievements of humans in the Stone Age? - During the Stone Age, man discovered fire. - He started domesticating animals and cultivation of crops. - He started making simple tools and invented wheel.

1. What is the meaning of the name 'Mesopotamia'? Which region in the Mesopotamian include?

- Mesopotamia means land between rivers. In ancient times, the land between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, now in Iraq, was known as Mesopotamia. Mesopotamia included three regions- Sumer, Akkad and Assyria.

2. Why did early civilizations flourish in river valleys? –

The earliest civilizations developed along the river valleys because of the following reasons. - The rivers provided an ample supply of water, which could support large settlements. - The lands near the rivers were fertile and various crops could be grown with ease. Rivers were important means of communication because long roads did not exist.

3. Name four river valley civilizations of the Bronze Age.

Four River Valley civilizations of the Bronze Age are following. - Mesopotamia in the valley of the river Tigris and Euphrates. - Egypt in the valley of the river Nile. Harappa and its surrounding in the valley of the River Indus. - China in the valley of the river Hwang-Ho.

4. What led to the emergence of a civilization in Sumer around 3000 BC?

Around 3000 BC, some of the towns of Sumer emerged as powerful city states. Thus, Sumer became the seat of the earliest civilizations in the world.

5. How did the Sumerians control floods?

To control the annual floods, they build dykes, dug wide canals and created artificial reservoirs. This is how Sumerians controlled floods.

6. What were the chief modes of transport used by the Sumerians?

Carts on the roads and rafts on canals were the chief modes of transport used by Sumerians.

7. Mention two main features of Sumerian religious beliefs.

- Sumerian religious beliefs are as follows; - The Sumerians were nature worshippers. - They believed in life after death.

8. What was Hammurabi's greatest contribution to world civilization?

- Hammurabi is remembered for his code of laws. - The laws covered every aspect of life, and punishments were based on the principles of tit for tat.

9. Why is Egypt called the 'Gift of Nile'?

- Egypt is often called the 'Gift of Nile' because the annual floods of the river Nile provided fertile land and water for irrigation.

Hence, the Nile Valley became a seat of civilization in spite of being surrounded by deserts.

10 How was the Royal Road in the ancient city of Amarna in Egypt laid out?

- In the ancient city of Amarna in Egypt, the Royal Road ran parallel to the river Nile. - It connected the northern and central parts of the city.

11 Mention the main occupations of the ancient Egyptians.

- The main occupations of the Egyptians were crop cultivation, domestication of animals, crafts and trade.

12 What was the main difference between calendars developed by Sumerians and the Egyptians?

- The Sumerians devised lunar calendar. - Their year fell just 11 days short of the solar year, and provided fairly accurate information about the seasons. - The Egyptians developed a solar calendar. - They observed that the interval between two floods was 365 days, and divided this period into 12 months of 30 days each. The remaining five days were set aside for festivals.

13. Why is the Hwang-Ho called the 'sorrow of China'?

- The Hwang-Ho is called the sorrow of China as it often changes its course after a flood, causing a lot of damage.

14. List the members of the ancient Chinese society in order of their importance.

- The king was the head of the society in ancient China, followed by the nobles, soldiers, merchants, craftsmen, farmers and finally the slaves.

15. What function did oracles perform in ancient China? How did they do it?

- The Chinese consulted oracles, or priests, to learn about the future.

- The Oracles held tortoise shell or cattle bones over fire.

- When cracks appeared, they interpreted them to predict the future.

B. Answer the following questions.

1 Describe the layout of a typical Sumerian city and state the functions of different parts.

- Sumerian city consisted of sacred area, walled city and an outer town.
- Sacred area consisted of the main temple, store houses and administrative buildings.
- The king, the priest and king's officials lived in a sacred area. - The middle class, mainly landowners, merchants and craftsmen, lived within the walled city. The slaves lived in the outer town.

2 Describe the innovations made by the Sumerians in the spheres of trade and mathematics.

- The Sumerians were the world's first traders. They introduced the use of money, and devised a system of weights and measures.

- They were also the first to use wheeled transport for trade. There was overseas trade during Sumerians time. - The Sumerians counted using the sexagesimal system. It was a numerical system with 60 at its base. We still use this system for calculating time.

3 Write about the social structure of ancient Egypt. Also write about Egyptian religious beliefs and practices of the time.

- Social structure of ancient Egypt: The king was regarded as a god, and his will was law. He was given the title of pharaoh. He was at the top of the social ladder, followed by the priests and officials. The craftsmen and farmers came next, in the slaves occupied the lowest rung. - Women could own and inherit property.

- Religious beliefs and practices in ancient Egypt:

- The Egyptians worshiped natural phenomena.

- Their main god was the sun god.

- They believed in life after death and they buried the dead after embalming their bodies.

4 Write briefly on Egyptian achievements in architecture and sculpture.

- Egyptian architecture excelled at building pyramids and temples.

- Pharaoh Khufu built the great Pyramid at Giza.

- The Egyptians built temples decorated with huge statues and massive columns. - The temples at Karnak and Abu Simbel are the most renowned.

- The Egyptians also made figures of mythological animal called the sphinx.

5 Describe the scripts that developed in Sumer, Egypt and China during the Bronze Age.

- Sumerians were the first to develop a script for keeping records.

- They wrote with reeds on wet clay tablets, and then baked the tablets.

-The letters were wedge-shaped and hence the script is called cuneiform. - The Egyptian script is called hieroglyphic, meaning sacred carving.

- Egyptians wrote with reed pens on the dried and flattened stems of the local plant called a papyrus.

- The script consisted of symbols representing different ideas and sounds. - Initially the Chinese script was pictographic, that is words were represented by pictures.
- Later on, pictures were replaced by signs, each sign representing an idea.
- The script was written with artistic brushstrokes on silk, bone or bamboo strips.

6 How did the invention of bronze led to the rise of cities?

- Men's life changed significantly after he learnt the use of metals. - He could make sharper and more point to tools with which he improved his skills.

- As bronze is harder than Copper, bronze tools made the clearing of forests, the ploughing of fields and digging of canals easier. - Village settlements along river banks now became permanent. - Agriculture produced surplus crops. This gave a man more free time to improve his skills and manufacture goods to meet his growing needs.
 - Exchange of these goods led to the growth of trade and trade centres, which in turn led to the rise of cities.
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